FIRST EDITION

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Official Organ Comes Out in Defense of the Management of the Institution-Some In-teresting Facts for Consideration.

The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Book Concern, has in the current number an article on the recent charges of mismanagement, from which we extract the following, which are the im-

which we extract the following, which are the important passages:—
Of the Times' article the Advocate says:—
"We do not, however, hesitate to denounce it as an unjust and libelious production, though lacking the manilness to declare openly what it utters only in part, while it insinuates much more. Dr. Lanahan is named as the new Book Agent, implying a change in the headship of the business, of course by the removal of the late chief agent, Dr. Cariton. So the matter was understood by outsiders, and a Buffalo paper so declared in a gross assault on Dr. Cariton's personal character. A defalcation among the managers of the concern is declared to have been detected, and these two gentlemen were the only managers, and one of them had detected the 'frauds,' it was clear that the other one had been found a defaulter to the amount of 'hundreds of thousands of dollars.' The New York World, without stopping to higgle over fractions, writes down the losses at a higgle over fractions, writes down the losses at a

"The purpert of the Times' article, whether the in "The purpert of the Times' article, whether the inspiration was the writer's own or borrowed from his informant, was to make a division between the two book agents, and the case is so put that the inference that Dr. Carlton is the delinquent party is direct and aimost necessary. No details are given to indicate the nature of the pretended 'frauds,' but in dark intimations the case is presented to the imagination of the readers as one of giant proportions

and peculiar atrocity.

"Great injustice has been done to Dr.

Lanahan, who knows too well the nature of his posttion, and is governed by too high a sense of honor, to willingly allow himself to be put in opposition to his

willingly allow himself to be put in opposition to his associate and efficial superior.

"Whatever he has done in this business has been done under the headship of lir, Carlton, and therefore, in an important sense, by him. It is due to both of these gentiemen to say that they are earnestly working together for the best interests of their common trust. In the distribution of the duties of the house, certain departments of the business are assigned to the assistant agent, and in these certain irregularities have been detected, uncertain and exaggerated rumors of which have formed the basis of

irregularities have been detected, uncertain and exaggerated rumors of which have formed the basis of the Times' Paintal Revelation.

"So far as we have learned, there has been no defalcation at all, in the usual sense of that word. We hear of no charge that any disbursing agent in the establishment has misappropriated funds left in his hands; nor has the concern lost any portion of the property that has gone to make us the annual exhibits of its assets. The institution has been, and is, just as rich as its annual exhibits show. But, in the examination of the manufacturing department, it appeared to the agent having direct chargs that the purchases had not been made with proper care and economy; that instead of buying of first hands, the head of the printing department had made his purchases through a commission merchant, and that in consequence the prices of stock were often higher than would have been given had the purchases been made directly of the manufacturers. We do not hear it charged that he ever received any commissions made directly of the manufacturers. We do not near it charged that he ever received any commissions for purchases made, or that at any time he has ac-cepted any pecuniary considerations from any party beyond his regular salary. We are not in a condition to deny that he has ever done so; but till the proof is forthcoming, it is but just to withhold any unfavor-able outline respecting a trusted agent against able opinion respecting a trusted agent against whom there has heretofore been no complaint, and, as far as be are aware, no suspicion of dishonesty.

"Respecting the bindery department the intima-tions may be darker, but are more indefinite. We are not aware how much evidence of fraud, if any, has been obtained, nor definitely of the nature of the has been obtained, nor definitely of the nature of the transactions concerning which complaints are made. It would, therefore, be improper for us to express any opinion upon the case. The late head of that department is not a Methodist, and we knew him only as a superior workman. That in his purchases, or other dealings, he may have defrauded the house is possible: It is at any rate, proper that the thire or other dealings, he may have defrauded the house is possible; it is, at any rate, proper that the thing should be looked into; and proper that the thing should be looked into; and proper that the thing should be a suspended. We are free to confess that should be suspended. We are free to confess that we are not without our suspicions that the business of the Concern has not always been sufficiently care-

fully superintended; but to estimate its losses by many hundreds of thousands' is simply preposterous. "A former book agent's name, whose published opinions on a pending Church question are not altogether acceptable to certain parties, has been drawn into the affair, with an evident purpose to injure him. All such things are lamentable, and should be frowned upon. The question of lay delegation is not involved either directly or indirectly in all these book from difficulties, and it is as unwise as it is unjust for either party to drag it into his consideration. The whole affair is still in a state of interesting. sideration. The whole affair is still in a state of in-complete development; the proper persons have been carefully and conscientiously looking into it, and all ings were tending to the correction of any exist ing abuses or mismanagements, when the unfortu-nate and highly reprehensible article in the New York Times necessarily put a stop to it for a time. We think we are safe in assuring the Church that the anairs of the Book Concern were never in a sounder

HENRY CLEWS.

prosts of the establishment.

condition than at this time, and that, if abuses shall

at any time be detected, the agents are fully com-petent to correct them, and to protect all the in-

His Views on the Financial Situation—What He Wrote to Boutwell—The Prophecy Fulfilled.
The following letter, almost as much a prophecy as that of Alexander II. Stephens ere the war began, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the approaching crisis in New York:—

that of Alexander H. Stephens ere the war began, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the approaching crisis in New York:—

8 New York, Sept. 30, 1869.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury. Dear, Sir:—Permit me respectfully to request your attention to a few facts and considerations connected with the present position of the Gold market so far as it may be connected with the operations of the Treasury. The amount of gold in the city banks as represented by the average of Priday hat was \$4,500.000 assuming that the Treasury sales of committee the control of t

To this letter no reply was given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the 23d of September Mr. Clews again addressed Mr. Boutwell in substance as

Ciews again follows:— "The speculative advance in gold has brought legitimate business to a standstill, owing to the apprehensions of a business to a standstill, owing to the apprehensions of a business to a standstill, owing to the apprehensions of a would be numerous failures among the gold speculators, would be numerous failures among the gold speculators,

which might spread through Wall street generally. These apprehensions produce an extreme anxiety among banks and other lenders of money, and the result is a serious denangement of oredit in operations at large, and the whole business of the country suffers in sympathy. Under the circumstances, it is very desirable that the Treasury should at once supply the market with gold sufficient to break the power of the gold combination. I would therefore suggest the necessity of buying bonds with gold without one day's delay, and without any previous announcement that would enable the gold speculators to produce a corner in gold. It is also desirable that the November interest should be paid without rebate, as with the rebate none will care to present their coupons. I may state that, as an evidence of the desperateness of the parties engaged in this speculation, they threaten serving an injunction upon the Assistant Treasurer in the event of his executing an order to sell gold.

Assistant Treasurer in the event of his executing an order to sell gold.

"There is a very strong feeling among conservative bankers here in favor of the Government stepping in to arrost this extraordinary course of affairs. First, because it is felt that the Treasury can well spare the gold, having now on hand more than usual at this season of the year; and next, because it is viewed as being only a question of selling now or at some later period when the supply is less imperatively needed. Among the enemies of the administration there is no doubt that it is hoped by this movement to effect a political triumph, and so enable election craters to quote the high price of gold as an evidence of the failure of your financial policy to depress the premium of gold and elevate the public credit. I have the honor to remain yours, respectfully.

"HENRY CLEWS."

SELF-ACCUSED.

An Innocent Man Sent to Prison for Theft on His Own Confession.

A correspondent of the Detroit Post writes from Kalamazoo, Michigan:

"A few years ago a man residing in Vermout, by the name of Bourne, was convicted of murder on his own confession. He was sentenced to death, but the execution was prevented, by the arrival at the scene of execution of the man whom it was supposed he

had murdered.
"A case of imprisonment once occurred in this State in which the circumstances of the conviction were somewhat similar to those of the case above referred to, and the writer believes were never before published. The victim was a poor and ignorant man, who may be called Pennel, somewhat addicted to intemperate habits, who resided in one of the western counties. He had a wife and several children dependent upon him for support, and had pur-chased, and nearly paid for, a few acres of land, on which he had crected a small house.
"A man of wealth in the neighborhood had lost two fat hogs that were running at large in the

woods. A place was found some two miles distant where two hogs had been killed and dressed, and the conclusion was that they were the missing animals. Pennel being a poor and rather worthless fellow, suspicion rested on him as the criminal. He was arrested, but as there was no proof to convert the proof of the convertible of the conve vict bim, it was deemed an important step to get vict bim, it was deemed an important step to get him to confess it. Pennel at first strenuously denied the accusation, asserting that he had no hand in killing the hogs, and knew nothing about it. A strong pressure was brought to bear on him, however, it being understood that the reward would be paid if he could be induced to plead guilty. He was told that he would certainly be convicted and sent to the State Prison for at least five years, but that if he should plead guilty he would get off with two or three months' imprisonment in get off with two or three months' imprisonment in the county jail. The condition of his family was alluded to, and for their sake he was urged to plead guilty, and get off with the promised light sentence.
"He finally consented to accept the advice so strongly urged upon him, and when the day of trial

came entered a pica of guitty.

"The result, however, was quite different from what he had been led to expect; for, instead of getwhat he had been led to expect; for, instead of getting two or three months in the county lail, he was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State prison. Thus the evil he sought to avoid by that confession came upon him and his poor family. He lost what he had paid on his place, with the improvements he had made upon it, and his wife, broken down with grief, want, and siekness, was thrown upon the county as a public charge.

"The sequel was that after Pennel had spent two and a half years in prison, the truth in regard to the missing hogs came to light, it being simply that another man who had two hogs running in the same woods, had by mistake for his own killed those which Pennel had been accused of stealing."

Pennel had been accused of stealing.

GENERALITIES.

A Washington correspondent tells this story:-The evening after the first election of Charles umner to the Senate Thaddeus Stevens said to a Summer to the Senate Thandeus stayens said to a Massachusetts mall, who called upon him, 'Who is this Charles Summer? I know nothing about him.' The greatest man in Massachusetts, excepting, perhaps, Raiph Waldo Emerson, was the reply. Soon after Caleb Cushing came into the room, and Mr. Stevens put a similar inquiry to him. Mr. Cushing replied, 'Charles Sumner is a man of the greatest mind in Massachusetts, excepting Charles Francis Adams, who combines the grasp and energy of his andfather with the learning and experience of his

Madness in France. Every five years a census is taken in France of the number of lunaties and idiots in the empire, and the statistics gathered since 1851 prove that madness is increasing at a rate out of all proportion with the growth in the population. In 1851 the total number of idiots and lunatics was reported at 46,257. In 1856 a distinction was made, for the first time, between idiots and lunatics, and the census counted 25,209 of the former and 35,021 of the latter—total, 60,290. In is61 the total had risen by 23,924, the numbers being 42,689 lunatics and 41,525 idlots, making in all 84,214 The next census was not taken till 1867, and the resaits have only recently been officially published. They show a new increase of 6465 on the returns of

A Terrible Disaster. The disaster caused at Konigsberg by the fall of a bridge, during the festivities given in honor of the King of Prussia (September 14), resulted in the loss of fifty lives. A correspondent writes:—
"Whether from a spirit of muschief or that it was really a fact I am unable to assert, but suddenly a

861, the idiots numbering 39,953, and the lunatics

ry was raised that the bridge was on fire. That the bridge was on fire either then or immediately after wards I can assert to be the case. The pressure to get off caused the railing to give way, and some hundred people, I should say, were at once precipi-tated into the water. I do not wish to harrow your readers with the cries of the women, etc. Suffice is to say that the music in the gardens continued, the fireworks went up, the people looked at one another and wondered what had happened, until as if by magic, the music ceased, the brilliantly illumi-nated gardons became suddenly dark, the news spread like wildfire, that really it was true that in the midst of all this rejoicing some fifty souls had gone into the presence of their Maker, and sadness came upon the scene."

The Rev. Thomas King. The Rev. Thomas King.

It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P. R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that instead of pounding he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas' exhortations, and, as we should presuppose, his style is stated to be "very foreible, bold, and carnest," He will, hereafter, engage only in knecking down sin, getting the head of gage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil in chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart; thus keeping the ring against all evil-doers, and sending sinners gene rally to grass. It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life; and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual re-source of opening a liquor shop, keeping a gambling salcon, or becoming a Democratic Congressman.—N.

Packer Don't Pay.

A new argument in favor of the election of Asa Packer to the Governorship is presented to the Democrats of Pennsylvania. It appears that when the tax-gatherer is around Asa Packer is not. Though he is believed to be worth from twelve to twenty millions, he is said to pay no taxes. This is twenty millions, he is said to pay no taxes. This is now presented to the Democrats in Pennsylvania as a subtle argument in favor of Packer. If the Packers of the party refuse to be taxed, why should the packed of the party pay anything? In 1848 one of the German towns returned its tax-levy with the endorsement:—"The community of So and So has declared for the revolution, and henceforth pays no taxes!" Revolutions, of this sort at least, never go backword. It is now for the Democrats of Pennsylvania to cry:—"Up with Packer and down with taxes," "Elect Packer and eject assessors." Under the beneficent rule of Packer, lifthe tax-gatherer goes taxes. "Elect Packer and elect assessors." Under the beneficent rule of Packer, lifthe tax-gatherer goes round at all, it will be mainly for his own amose-ment, as Mr. Sampson Brass conceived the world to be an orb which "has its revolutions and various games of that sort,"—N. Y. Post.

How Peasants Hoard.

Hew Peasants Hoard.

A correspondent in Russia writes:
Only a few weeks ago a peasant, shabbily clothed and illiterate, came into the Treasury at Poltava, and asked if they could change some old papermoney for the new issue. He was asked how much he had and he said he did not know; that he and his wife had counted all one day and all the day after, and had not finished. An officer was sent to assist, and the peasant took up a board from the floor and showed bundles of notes packed away in various things, which on being counted amounted to about eighty-six thousand rubles. There were some five thousand more in gold and silver. He was asked where he had got so much, and he said that his

grandfather had saved up, that his father had saved up, and that he himself had saved up. Suspleions were of course entertained that he had come by his money dishonestly; but the whole family had borne a good character, and on inquiry there was no reason for detaining him, and his money was changed for him into new notes. Gentlemen at Poltava told me that such cases of hoarded-up money were very common, and that there were often peasants who

Petition of "Shiners-up." The Cleveland Plaindealer recently published the ollowing:Mr. Plaindealer:-Will you be kind enough to give

the following petition an insertion in your paper, and oblige the following bootblacks, and you will never want a shine:—

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Sept. 24, 1869:—To the Mayor

and City Council of the city of Cleveland, Onio: —We, the bootblacks of the city of Cleveland, do humbly ask your honorable body to so far repeal the ordinance regulating bootblacks as to give us adequate protection, instead of bringing us before the Police Court for punishment. We, the undersigned, follow Court for punishment. We, the undersigned, follow the business of blacking boots as a trade and calling. Most, if not all, of us are sons of soldiers. Many of us lost our fathers on the battle-field, defending the rights and liberty of the starry banner, and, therefore, should be protected in earning an honest living, instead of being confined in your prisons. If you take away our right to earn an honest living, you will drive us to steal (the crime we abhor). We are too proud to beg, but we must have a living. We are driven to this course from the fact that we are interfered with every day by the police of the city. olice of the city.

Very respectfully, your numble and obedient ser-

DANIEL HUSSEY, Champion Bootblack. Then follow the names of forty-one lesser boot

The Rudeness of the Sultan.

The Sultan, as is well known, is passionately fond of music, whence the inference is naturally drawn that he would be likely to display a certain degree of courtesy, anability, and even cordiality in his treatment of the eminent performers whom he frequently invites to his palace. But such is by no means the case. The celebrated violinist Wientawski, who last had the honor of being summoned to perform for his Highness' delectation, states that immediately after reaching Bohna-Batche, he entered the palace, and going through innumerable suits of apartments, which contained scarcely any furniture, but which were filled with canuchs, guards and parasites, he at last came to a small drawing-room, in The Rudeness of the Sultan. asites, he at last came to a small drawing-room, in which there was nothing but a piano and a piano stool, and in which the temperature was so cold that his fingers were almost benumbed. The chairless room, used only for music, is between other apartments, in one of which were a number of servants and guards on duty, while in the other was the Sultan, who sat in a corner, concealing his sacred person behind a screen from the profane gaze of the artist. In the doorway from the profane gaze of the artist. In the doorway of this latter apartment stood the Grand Chamber-lain, who transmitted his master's orders to the art-ist as fast as he received them. Wienlawski began to play, accompanied on the plane by the leader of the court music, but he had no sconer finished one tune than, without even giving him time to breathe, the Chamberlain ordered him to continue, and in this manner he played twenty-two tunes, one after another, without stopping. In the middle of the two last, completely exhausted, he laid down his instru-ment, when the Chamberlain stepped up, and plac-ing in his hands two bags, containing each £100 in gold, informed him that he might withdraw.

French Semi-Idiocy.
An almost incredible example of the state of semi idiocy into which ignorance and distrust of law may plunge people is reported from Paris. Last Wednesday night a gentleman residing in the Faubourg Poissoniere committed suicide by stabbing himself with a dagger. His wife, hearing him fall, jumped out of bed, and on discovering what had happened called aloud for help. A servant appeared, but when he saw the dagger planted in the body he refused to remove it or try to staunch the blood; he fied terrorstricken and aroused the concierge. The latter took fright too, and declared that the body must not be touched until the arrival of the police, otherwise they would all be accused of murder together. The unfortunate wife meanwhile had fainted. After a time two sergents-de-ville arrived, and, it is here diocy into which ignorance and distrust of law may nnfortunate wife meanwhile had fainted. After a time two sergents-de-ville arrived, and, it is here that the episode becomes tragically grotesque. The two functionaries, without stopping to see whether there was any remnant of life in the lifeless body, declared that not a finger must be laid upon it, but that it must remain exactly where it lay, with the dagger in it, until the commissaire arrived. At length this representative of authority made his appearance, just one hour and a half after the catastrophe; so that even had the unhappy man been still alive when his wife first called for help, which still alive when his wife first called for help, which is not at all improbable, he had had time to die fifty times over in the interval.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Officers-Action of the Court of Common Pleas on the Interrogatories Propounded Yesterday in Relation to the Regis-

Judge Peirce sat this morning in the Common Pleas Court, in relation to the controversy between the political parties on the Registry law. The hearing in the matter was postponed until 12 M. At that hour Judge Peirce delivered the opinion of the Court as follows, upon the interrogatories propounded yesterday by William L. Hirst, counsel for the petitioners. the petitioners:—

1. May either canvasser, at the request of a citizen,

me a subpœna while in session? To the first question we answer: Yes, but not before.

2. May either canvasser direct an arrest for dis-

orderly conduct before the canvassers while in ses-sion at their place of meeting?

a. Shall the two books, the "division transcript" and the "extra assessment book," be kept during the meeting as follows: one by a majority canvasser and one by a minority canvasser? And shall they be sealed, and by whom kept between Saturday and Monday ? To the third question :- The act does not say which

of the canvassers shall have the custody of or keep the books; but the suggestion contained in the questhe books; out the suggestion contained in the ques-tion would seem to be fair and just. Each book ought to be sealed with the seal of each canvasser, and remain in the custody directed by the majority of the canvassers between Saturday and Monday. The same custody would be proper of the copy which is to be retained until the morning of the elec-

4. May naturalization certificates, under the seal of the Court, be disregarded because they are attested by a clerk of the Prothonotary or by the clerk of the Court?
To the fourth question:—Yes; they must be

attested by the proper handwriting of the Prothono-tary, or Clerk of the Court, as the case may be. This applies only to certificates issued since the approval of the acts, to wit, 17th of April, 1869.

5. Can the canvassers act unless "while in ses or otherwise than as semi-judicial officers upon due inquiry and investigation," and no as accusers or partisans, but as judges, and if the wrongs mentioned in the 59th section come to the notice of either of them, must they not state it on oath "while in session," and proceed to due inquir, and investigation thereof?

To the fifth question:—The canvassers are to act upon testimony prescribed by the act, and in manner as therein directed; and if either of them know of any fact material to the inquiry, they should be sworn to the truth of any statement which they

may make, like any other witness,
6. Does not the power vested in the canvassers to
strike off or draw red lines through names extend to both, and the power to add names only to the first

To the sixth question, the canvassers may add the names to the lists, or strike names from the lists, or citier of the days of their sessions.

Does not the power to draw red lines through names apply only to names on the division trancripts, and does not the power to strike off names or non-residence on the eighth day before the elec-

To the seventh question, we answer, No. The power to revise implies authority to strike from both lists for any cause of disqualification to

on apply only to the names on the extra assessmen

sote.

S. Are citizens who have paid a tax within two years of the election required to pay the tax of fifty cents mentioned in the Hegistry law?

Shall the majority canvassers alone have power of issuing subprense, or shall the mino injurancesers have equal powers?

To the eighth question:—The payment of a State or county law within two years is all that is required upon this ground of qualification to vote.

After the presentation of a few unimportant petitions, the hearing was closed.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. THE HAWK. In the case of Edward Hawk, who was yesterday convicted of the larceny of a gold watch and chain, belonging to Dr. William H. Bunn, before reported,

a motion for a new trial was filed, and sentence de-THE PIGEON-HOLE BROKER.

This morning the court was engaged with the trial of J. M. Barnard, alias Chris Wooster, upon the charge of the larceny of United States bonds

-Senator Summer's Anabama speech has been translated into Spanish, and is circulating in Chili.

-Ronher is said to have made large sums by speculating at the Bourse on his own overthrow by Napoleon.

amounting to \$5000, the property of Whelen Brothers, brokers, at No. 105 S. Third street. From the testimony it appeared that in August, 1868, the prisoner, with a confederate, opened an office at No. 216 Gold street, ostentistily to carry on the business of bankers and brokers, under the firm name of J. M. Barnard & Co., and introduced himself to brokers in Third street. Third street.

Third street.

A day or two after commencing business he called on Whelen Brothers to buy \$100 in gold, which was sent to his office and paid for. Again, on the 31st of August, he went to the same gentlemen to purchase \$5000 in bonds, four \$500 bonds and three \$1000 bonds; they drew up a check, which was presented to Jay Cooke & Co. by their cierk, who obtained the bonds and immediately delivered them to the prisoner at bis office.

When the clerk entered the office he found the When the clerk entered the office he found the prisoner and another man sitting upon a sofa; the prisoner arose, holding rome money and a piece of paper looking like a check in his hands; took the bonds up and examined them, said they were all right, and expressed his intention of going out to have a check cashed; he opened a small door in his office desk, placed the bonds in a little pigeon-hole, closed the door and turned as if to go into the street.

The other man, who had retired behind a partition that passed in the rear of the desk, stepped out and

The other man, who had retired behind a partition that passed in the rear of the desk, stepped out and called him; they held a short conversation in a low tone and both bent away together. The clerk waited in vain for their roturn, and becoming suspicious of foul play, made an examination of the desk and discovered that the pigeon-hole in which the bonds had been placed had no back to it, and in the partition behind the desk was a hole connecting with the pigeon-hole. pigeon-hole.

When this was found, the truth was at once appa-

when this was found, the truth was at once appa-rent. As soon as the hands were put into the pigeon hole the second man put his hand through the open ing in the partition, took them out, and both ab seconded. The matter was at once communicated to Whelen Brothers, and placed in the hands of detecives, who made a search of the office, finding, how ever, nothing more than a few pens, some paper, a package of business cards, and a note, which read

package of oursiness cards, and a note, which read something in this wise:—

"Two men started out in the world with the resolution of rising by honest means, but finding no verification of the old adage. 'Honesty is the best policy,' they concluded to adopt another course—'Now you see it, and now you don't.'—Lycergus."

The prisoner left the State, and was only a few weeks ago arrested in New York; the bonds were never recovered.

never recovered.

In behalf of the prisoner no evidence was offered, the facts being admitted, but connsel suggested the following as a point of law:—The bonds having been purchased by the clerk of the prosecutors, upon their check, from Jay Cooke & Co., never having been delivered to the prosecutors, but taken directly from the bank to the prisoner, they never came to the possession of the prosecutors, and, therefore, they never had a property in them as was resulted to sustain the indicators. The Judge. was required to sustain the indictment. The Judge, however, overruled this, declining to hear an argument upon it, and, no speeches being made, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

It is said that this man has been known to have played the same game successfully in Cincinnati.

VARIOUS KINDS OF CASES.

Timothy Coffin was convicted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was found one evening in the house No. ISSE North Sixth street, and gave no other explanation than that he was drunk and tired, and was only looking for a place where he might lie down to sleep.

John Flood, a boy, was convicted of the largeny of five dollars and a coat. He was bound from the House of Refage to William Callahan, a junk dealer, and one day made off with a five dollar bill that had been given him to buy goods for Mr. Callahan, and a coat belonging to Mr. Callahan's son. In mitigation the prisoner said he acted in concert with Mr.

tion the prisoner said he acted in concert with Mr. Callaban's son, who had agreed that both of them should "knock down the old man's stamps and make

a divvy."
Charles Hart, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a roll of carpet. It was taken from a second-hand dealer and was pledged by the prisoner to a pawnbroker. He said he hadn't stolen it, but had merely pawned it for a man named Brown in order to earn twenty-five cents.

John Williams, colored, was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

CUBA.

New Barbaritles in Bayana-Anticipated Mas-The Tribune has the following from Havana on the

25th ult.:—
An incident which proves the lawless character of the times here has recently occurred. At one of the courts an attachment was granted against the property of a Spanish volunteer. The clerk of the court proceeded to execute it, but was threatened with death if he attempted to enter the house. He reported the matter to the judge, and returned with policemen to the place, but found four more volun-ice,s there determined to prevent the attachment being levied. The only resource was to report the matter to Rodas, but he has done nothing to have the

law enforced. Spanish barbarities continue on a large scale in the interior, and the weakness of Rodas has aiready allowed some to take place in the neighborhood of this city. The volunteers have murdered a boy 17 years old at Jesus del Monte, and Nicholas Mendive, who was to grind for the first time this season on an estate he has been preparing for the last three years, was also assassinated in the early part of the week. While travelling in his carriage from Guayafaras to Guanajay he was stopped on the road by a party of thirty volunteers, who ordered him to step out.

One of them said they knew him to be considered a leading man among the insurgents, and he should be put out of the way. He answered he was a quiet

man, who neveranized in political affairs, and upon turning round to see if he could meet some of his neighbors, four balls were lodged in his rigi He disarmed one of the volunteers who fired at him and upon calling them cowards and assassins, they further lodged fourteen balls in his body. De Rodas orders for the arrest of the assassins have not been

We are, as repeatedly advised, in all probability on the eve of an attempted general massacre of Cu-bans and foreigners, which may take place at any time from now to the 15th proximo, and which the esence of our fleet would no doubt prevent, De Rodas and his party are attending to their monetary affairs. Yesterday he privately secured \$150,000 in gold, for which he was made to pay five per cent., as it was bought during the excitement caused by the cable despatches. The notes of the Spanish Bank in circulation to-day foot up \$30,000,

ono: specie in vaults, \$3,000,000. In answer to a telegram inquiring how matters were at Cinco Villas, Lesca answered that "we are smoking our eigars, awaiting the promised reinforce

Threats of War with the United States. HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The Diario and La Voz de Cuba are still discussing the question whether or not a just cause of war has already arisen between the United States and Spain. They agree that it is

the United States and Spain. They agree that it is useless to beg support of any from abroad, and that Spain will be fully able to sunocate the insurrection, and at the same time conquer the American Eagle, should it have the temerity to excite the anger of the Lion of Castile and Aragon.

La Foz observes:—The Lion at present is sleeping. He now feels the picking of the Eagle's beak. At an unexpected moment he will awake, and the "tearing to pieces" will be dreadful." "God, our compatriot," La Foz impionsly exclaims, "will aid our holy cause," The Casino Espanol held another meeting a few nights ago. It was resolved to send a despatch to hights ago. It was resolved to send a despatch to he Covernment at Madrid to the effect that in case the Covernment at Magrid to the enect that in case the Cubans should be recognized as belligerents by the United States that it should be deemed a cosmo bulli, and that war should be immediately com-menced against the American Government.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1-11 A. M.-Consols for money.

LONDON. Oct. 1—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84%; of 1865, old, 84%; of 1867, 81%; 10-40s, 75%. American stocks steady. Eric Railread, 24%; Illinois Central, 94%. Liverpool., Oct. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Midding Uplands, 19%d.; middling Oricans, 12%d. ding Uplands, 19%d.; middling Oricans, 12%d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Sales of the week, 63,000 bales, including for export 18,000 bales, and for speculation 13,000 bales. The stock in port is 442,000 bales, of which 56,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 54,000 bales, including 350 bales American. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Oct. 1—1 P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 84%. Erie, 24%. Alantic and Five-twenties of 1862, 84%. Erie, 24%. Alantic and Great Western, 27%. Liverproot, Oct. 1—1.15 P. M.—Stock of cotton aftoat, 392,000 bales, of which 8000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days, 25,000 quarters, of which 25,000 are American. Cheese, 63s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 1—1.15 P. M.—Sperm oil, £98@94,

-Senator Sumner's Alabama speech has been

SECOND EDITION

Monetary Affairs in New York-The Financial Sky Brightening-The Failed Brokers-Injunctions Against the Gold Board -Crime in New

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

England.

FROM NEW YORK.

of the Stock Market - Condition of Vanderbilt and Western Shares. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- The Stock market shows a decided advance on all shares this morning, with more firmness than for several days past. To the observer it is plainly seen that it lacks activity, but it is generally conceded that it requires time to establish the confidence that existed previous to the late panic, although the prevailing feeling is that prices have so far declined that a reaction must naturally follow.

The Vanderbilt Shares are materially strengthened by the presence of the Commodore's friends, who are on hand early this morning, for the purpose of coming to the rescue in case of emergency. Pacific Mail

still continues attractive, notwithstanding the failure of Leekwood & Co. Pittsburg and Wabash strong, in consequence of the injunctions that have been placed on the banks and trust companies, preventing them from selling the Western stocks.

Rock Island, Reading, Southern, and others maintain themselves, with some inquiry.

An Upward Tendency.
The whole tendency of the stock market is higher, as it has been largely oversold, and the short interest is presumed to be immense. The Gold Room

opened this morning, but the attendance was small compared with foregoing days, but a better feeling prevails, and many think that the injunction served on the Regular Board in regard to gold will set them right again as to their organization.

The opening quotation this morning was 130, Loans were made on a basis of 7 per cent, and that is free of interest.

How They Do It. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. are to-day receiving gold—that is, they will receive and pay for one-half in this way:—If Brown has bought for their account one million, they will take but five hundred thousand, and by their doing this there is no confidence placed in the street.

Exchange and Government Bonds. Sterling exchange remains firm, as usual. Friday's are the ruling rates; 11014 for 60 day bills, and 108% for 30 days.

Government bonds are more active and buoyant, in consequence of the advance in Europe, with very large dealings. Sixty-sevens and tenforties are especially attractive. The Cotton market is du'l, with less inquiry

and quotations barely maintained. Middlings are quoted at 26% c. on the spot. Affairs in Wall Street.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Lockwood & Co. offi-cially announce their inability to meet their enragements. The injunction forbidding Golhimens & Co. to receive gold has been removed, with the exception of one lot, which came through Lockwood & Davenport. Brokers are rapidly settling the business of Friday. It is estimated over \$200,000,000 have already been settled. Gold

ranged from 130 to 13114. The tone of all the markets is firmer, and business begins to look up again. Latest from Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1-12:30 P. M .- Injunctions have been issued against every member of the Gold Exchange, preventing them from buying or selling out any one. Smith, Gould & Martin are settling all their differences, and will be all straightened out by Tuesday or Wednesday. Money, 7 per cent. Gold and stock market improving generally. Central sold up to 175, and fell off again to 171.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Latest Sensation. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Oct. 1 .- Important testimony was presented yesterday at the Coroner's inquest in the case of Daniel Harrington and Mrs. Dumphy, arrested on suspicion of poisoning their respective wife and husband. Harrington was worth one or two thousand dollars, and Dumphy had money in bank. National Bank Robbed.

NORWALK, Oct. 1 .- The National Bank of Norwalk was entered by burglars last night and thirty thousand dollars stolen. The loss to private individuals is immense, but the amount is not yet kuown.

Tom Allen. Dematch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Oct. 1 .- Tom Allen, the English ongillst, had a benefit at North End last night. Some six hundred persons were present to witness the sport. The boxers were Kelly, McCarty, Dwyer, Chandler, Sullivan, Johnny Wilker, and wind-up was between Allen and James Coyne, who is matched to fight Pat Reardon some time this fall.

The Races.

Lady Thorne, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Geo. Patchen are among the fast horses which will move over Mystle Park this P. M. The race promises to be the most exciting ever seen. Lady Thorne is the favorite.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Depredations and Morders by Indians. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SANTA FE, Oct. 1 .- Indians continue their depredations, they having driven off ten horses a few miles from here on Tuesday. Men are now in pursuit. Another mail-carrier was killed

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

by Indians on the 23d ult., between Lambsville

Money in New York yesterday was easier than on any other day of the current week, the rates for "minute money" being about 7 per cent. This shows a decided improvement on previous reports, and will tell fayorably on ear own market. The complica-tions at the Gold Exercings are in a fair way of set-tlement, which will release a large amount of cur-rency which has been locked up since last Friday, to

be used in loans.

The severe rates current here during the week relaxed a little late yesterday, and to-day there is a further "let up," with a fair prospect of a speedy settling down of the market. Government securities are the favorites at the bank counters, and no difficulty is experienced in effecting loans at 7 per cent.

tinue to rule high and irregular.

The tendency of the gold market is downward, with sales this morning as low as 130 and as high as Government securities continue dull, but prices this morning are son ewhat steady. Yesterday after-

noon they advanced from % to 1 per cent, on opening prices.
The tone of the Stock market was somewhat stronger this morning, and there was a fair degree

of activity.

In State loans the only transactions were in the second series at 106, and the Warloan at 16016. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 100% for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in good demand and firmer, selling at 46% cash and 47% b.o. North Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 36; Oii Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 37; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 36%—a slight decline. Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 55%.

Canal shares were remarkably quiet, the only transaction being in Lehigh Navigation at 35%, an advance of 14. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares not

a single transaction of importance was reported. A small lot of West Philadelphia sold at 61. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third -

reherred of the russen of r	SECOND AND	or an in Time street
FIRST	BOAR	D.
\$6600 City 6s, New. 1s, 100 %		
\$200 do. New. ls. 100%		
\$600 do. New. 2d. 100 %	T al	Read R. is 47
\$6100 do New is 100 %	400	do la se
\$1000 Pa 68 W L Cp . 100 18	100	do rg&l, 46
\$1000 Pa 68 W L Cp 1000 \$1000 Pa 68 2 Se 106	400	do is.e. 46
\$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s., 95%	40	do 47
\$1000 Phila & E 7s. 83		dob30, 47
15 sh Penna Rls. 55%	100	do 47 do 580. 47 d6 c. 46
38 do ls. 5516	100	do0, 46
100 do 55%	200	dob39, 47
200 00 55.56	2300	do 18 9d 460
95 do.,ls. 55%	200	do
100 sh Leh Nav St.c 351	150	do ls.46 '
4 sh N Pa R 36	600	dols.c.46:
200 sh Cata Pf c, 36%		
JAY COOKE & Co. quote	Govern	ment securities
ollows :- U. S. 6s of 1881		
19@119%; do., 1864, 119		
19%; do., July, 1965, 11	7% (@11	7%: do, do., 186

1173, @118; do., 1868, 1173,@118; 10-408, 109@ 1173,@118; do., 1868, 1173,@118; 10-408, 109@ 1094; 68, 1074;@108; Gold, 1394.

MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

—We are furnished by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of Sep-

Gold deposits......Silver deposits and purchases...... Total deposits.

COINAGE EXECUTED. \$410,701.48 No. of Pleas Double Eagles..... Total..... SILVER. \$146,074.42

Dollars. 42,100 Half-dollars 138,000 \$42,100.00 Dimes 8,350·00 10,702·00 Total , 263,600

NICKEL.

Five-cent Pieces 1,240,000

Three-cent Pieces 288,000 \$130,152.00 Total 1,528,000

BRONZE.
One-cent Pieces . . 1,410,000
Two-cent Pieces . . . 450,500 210,640 00 \$14,100.00 9,010.00

\$23,110 00 \$135,700.00 Total No. of Pieces. . . 3,658,885 \$348,900.00 SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, September 30, 1869; From Port Carbon..... From Pottsville. From Schuylkill Haven....

To same time last year..... 671,026 15

Total for week.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia.
FORTHERS MONROE, Oct. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore
Barque Black Prince, from Liverpool; brigs Italia, from
Ponce, P. R.; Jennie Morton, from Fortune Island; Mississippi, from Demarara; and barque Jane Corgill, from
Rio. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.57 | 11 A. M.78 | 3 P. M.76 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Golden I ead, Dow. Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Brig Confederation, Humphreys, Kingston, Ja., Peter
Wright & Sons.
Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, Washington, Scott, Walter

A Co.
Brig Tubal Csin, Grosemick, Key West,
Brig Mary E. Dana, O'Neill, Charleston,
Schr Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Washington,
Schr Beta, Brown, Savannah.
Schr James Porter, Burroughs, New London,
Schr W. B. Mann, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C.,
Schr Quickstep, Smith, New London,
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Old Cambridge, Day, Huddelf & Co.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Black, Cambridgeport,
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Connelly, East Greenwich,
Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Roxbury,
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Salem,
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, Providence,
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Bacon, Wilmington, N. C.,
son & Co.

Schr R. W. Godfrey, Bacon, Wilmington, N. C., Sinuickson & Co.
Schr W. H. Kilpatrick, Fulton, New York, do.
Schr E. Curtis, Haskeil, Boston, do.
Schr Maria Louiss, Snow, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, do.
Harge Reading RR. No. 76, Baker, New York, do.
Barge Wm. Murtagh, Starrs. New Havon, do.
Barge Dan Robinson, McGinnes, New York, Scott, Walter & Co.
Barge R. H. Powel, Clarke, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 48 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McGue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Norw. barque Onni, Dannevig, 43 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig. Sept. 3, 1at, 417, long, 34 19, spoke ship Southern Onief, from New York for Genea: Sept. 21, 1at, 28 59, long, 65 59, spoke British ship Aurilie (?), from New York for London.

Barque S. W. Holbrook, Pinkham, 24 days from Clenfuegos, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Barque Mary Rideout, McAllister, 16 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Florence, Davison, 19 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood and rum to J. Leagcraft. Before reported ashore at Cape Henlopen, but got off without much damage.

Seby Pearl, Williams, 7 days from Potomac river, with

ashore at Cape Henlopen, but got off without much damage.

Sehr Pearl, Williams, 7 days from Potomac river, with cedar wood to Phillips & Co.

Schr S. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.

Schr J. M. Broomail, Douglass, from Boston.

Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.

Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.

Schr Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, from Pawtucket.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrilisw, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havne De Grace. Oct. 1.—The following boars left here in tow this morning:—

Cot. Boundson, with lumber, for Brooklyn.
Ligrie, with anthracite coal, for Salem.
Grapeshot, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Frank and Alice, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charlie and Carrie, with flint, for Trenton.

MEMORANDA.
Schr James Bradley, Bradley, sailed from Washington, D. C., 29th ult., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadel-Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at Fall River 28th nit. Schr Edward King, Kelley, honce, at Machias 20th nit. Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, honce, at Portamouth, N. H., 28th nit.